DEMIRCHOGLYAN, G.G.; BLAVATSKAYA, Ye.D.; MIRZA-AVAKYAN, I.I.; GEVORKYAN, S.G.

Study of the effect of cysteine on some visual functions after pigmental degeneration of the retina. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 16 no.12:19-30 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Klinika glaznykh bolezney Yerevanskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, otdel biofiziki i bioniki AN Armyanskoy SSR.

MNDZHOYAN, A.L.; AFRIKYAN, V.G.; KAZARYAN, L.Z.; GEVORKYAN, S.KH.; AKOPYAN, N.Ye.; KHECHUMYAN, L.KH.

Synthesis of benzodioxan derivatives. Part 1r Some amino esters of 1,4-benzodioxan-2-carboxylic acid. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Khim. nauki 18 no.3:297-303 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR. Submitted May 14, 1964.

GEVORKYAN, S.M.

Carbohydrate function of the liver in toxicosis during pregnancy.
Zhur. eksp. i klin. med. 2 no.6:105-110 '62. (MIRA 18:10)

GEVORKYAN, S.M.

Protein function of the liver in the toxicoses of pregnancy. Izv. AN Arm.SSR.Biol.nauki 15 no.9:47-56 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(TOXEMIA) (PREGNANCY) (BLOOD PROTEINS)

VARTANYAN, S.A.; GEVORKYAN, Sh.A.; DANGYAN, F.V.

Chemistry of allyl chlorides. Report No.5: Synthesis and conversions of 1-chloro-5-alkoxy-3-chloro(methyl)-2-alkenes. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Khimnauki 15 no.1:63-71 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Olefins)

GEVORKYAN, S.Kh. (Kafan)

New data on the Quaternary glaciation in the northern Syunik Range (Zangezur). Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Geol.i geog.nauki 14 no.6:71-76 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

(Zangezur Range—Glacial epoch)

GASPARYAN, E.I., kand.med.nauk; GEVORKYAN, S.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Rare late complication following cesarean section. Akush.i gin. no.5:117-118 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta akusherstva i ginekologii imeni N.K. Krupskoy Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Armyanskoy SSR (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. P.A. Markaryan).
(CESAREAN SECTION)

GEVORKYAN, S.M.

Prothrombin-forming function of the liver in pregnancy toxicoses. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 15 no.5:71-76 My '62. (MIRA 17:6)

GEVORKYAN, S. M.

Functional state of the liver in pregnancy toxemias. Akush. i gin. no.4:29-33 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

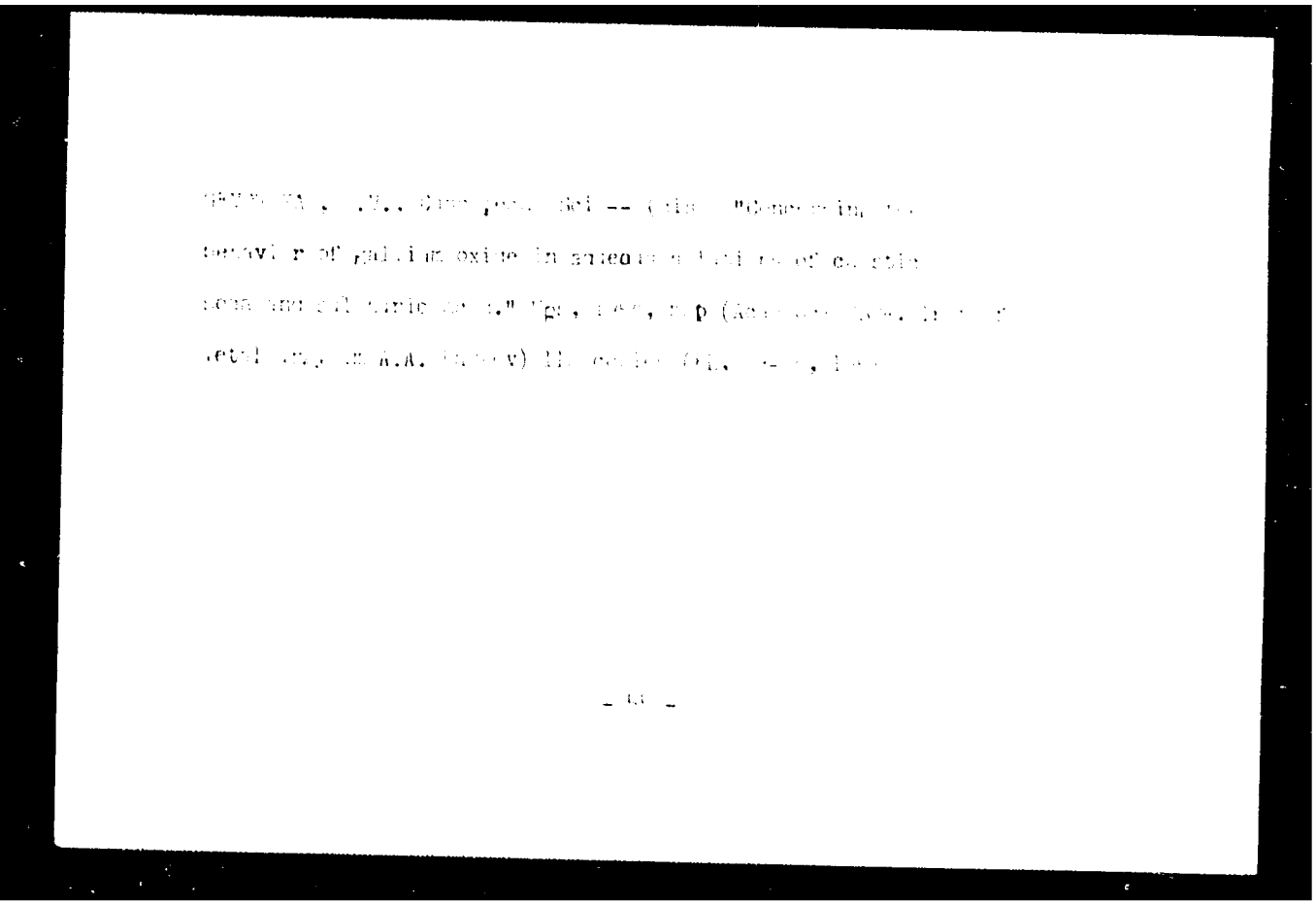
1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta akusherstva i ginekologii imeni N. K. Krupskoy (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. P. A. Markaryan) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Armyanskoy SSR.

(PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF) (LIVER)
(TOXEMIA)

GEVORKYAN, S.V.; GUROVICH, N.A.

Solubility diagram of the Ga_2O_3 - Na_2O - H_2O system. Izv. AN Arm. SSR ser. khim. nauk 10 no.6:387-393 '57. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Institut metallurgii im. A.A. Baybakova AN SSSR i Khimicheskiy institut AN ArmSSR.
(Gallium oxide) (Sodium oxide)



MANVELYAN, M.G.; BABAYAN, G.G.; GEVORKYAN, S.V.; ASLANYAN, D.G.

Exchange reaction between calcium metasilicate and sodium carbonate. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Khim. nauki 13 no.4:235-243 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut khimii Sovnarkhoza ArmSSR.
(Calcium silicate) (Sodium carbonate)

MANVELYAN, M.G.; BABAYAN, G.G.; GEVORKYAN, S.V.; ASLANYAN, D.G.; KARAPETYAN, V.TS.

Study of the system Na_2SiO_3 - Ca $(OH)_2$ - H_2O at 25°C and of the conditions of the adsorption of sodium hydroxide on a calcium metasilicate precipitate. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Khim.nauki 14 no.4:309-317 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut khimii Sovnarkhoza Armyanskoy SSR.
(Calcium silicate) (Sodium hydroxide) (Adsorption)

MANVELYAN, M.G.; GEVORKYAN, S.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; BABAYAN, G.G., kand. khimicheskikh nauk

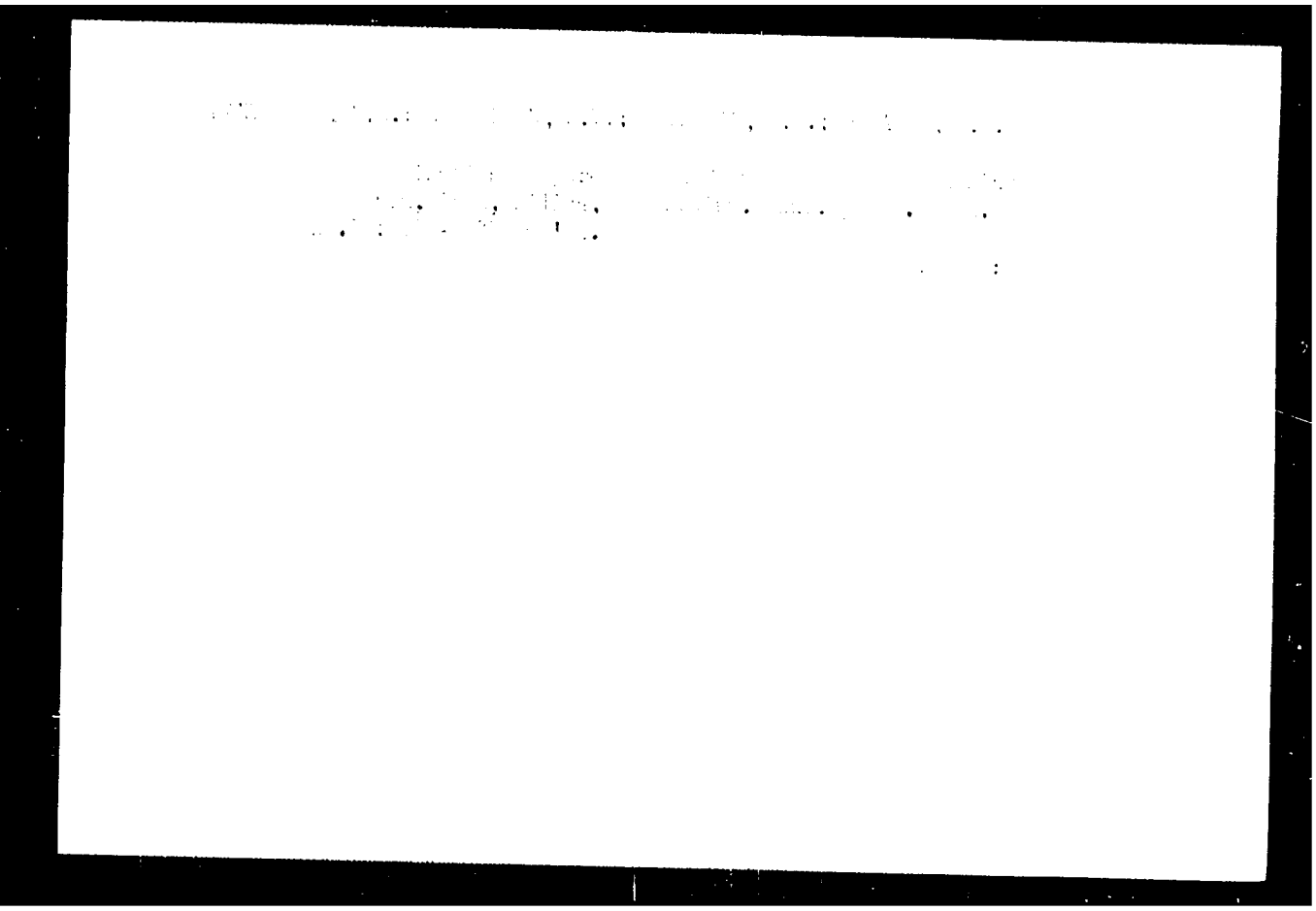
Methods of preparation and uses of calcium metasilicate. Zhur. VKHO 7 no.1:91-93 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR (for Manvelyan).
(Calcium silicate)

MANVELYAN, M.G.; BABAYAN, G.G.; GALSTYAN, V.D.; GEVORKYAN, S.V.; ASLANYAN, D.G.

Interaction of aqueous solutions of potassium and lithium carbonates with calcium metasilicate. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Khim. nauki 16 no.5:437-441 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

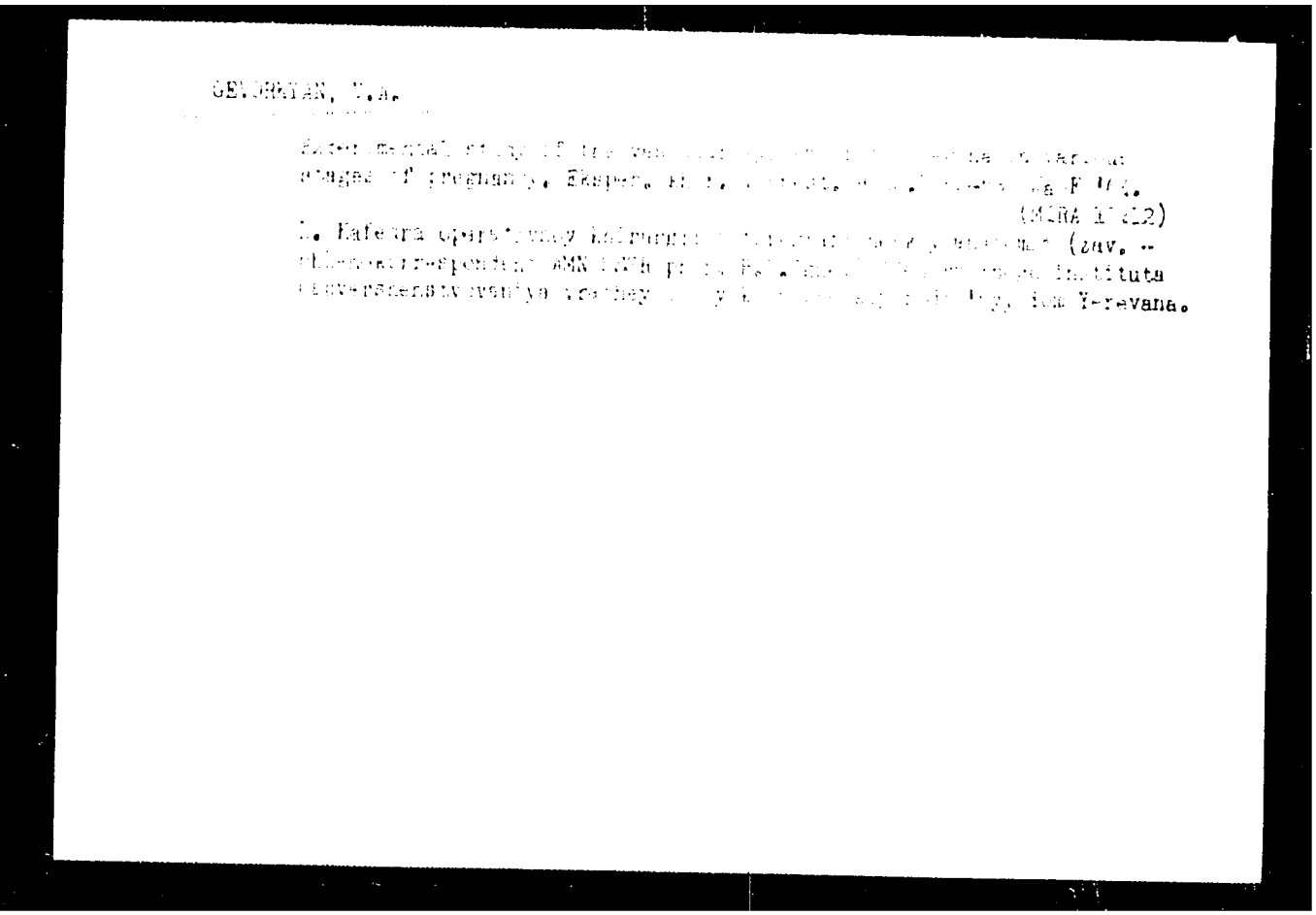
1. Institut khimii Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva Armyanskoy SSR.



GEVORKYAN, V.A.

Blood vessels of the vagina from the viewpoint of aging.
Eksper. khir. i anest. no.1:27-31'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz kafedry klinicheskoy anatomii i operativnoy khirurgii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. B.V.Ognev) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(VAGINA—BLOOD SUPPLY) (AGING)



GEVORKIAN, V.A.

[illegible] of pregnancy. Exper. [illegible] (MIRA 17:12)

[illegible] (zav. [illegible] Institute [illegible] Yerevan.

MOVSESYAN, M.Ye.; GEVORKYAN, V.A.; SAFARYAN, F.P.; MEZHLUMYAN, F.S.

Luminescence of samarium, europium, and terbium acetylacetonates. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser.fiz.-mat. nauk 18 no.4:[illegible]-[illegible]5 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

L 7053-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(h) LIR(n) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP5028294 SOURCE CODE: UR/0022/65/018/005/0103/0107

AUTHOR: Movsesyan, M. Ye.; Gevorkyan, V. A.; Grigoryan, Dzh. Kh.

ORG: Yerevan State University (Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Photoluminescence of samarium-activated strontium borate

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, v. 18, no. 5, 1965, 103-107

TOPIC TAGS: strontium compound, samarium, crystal phosphor, photoluminescence, electron transition, absorption spectrum, luminescence spectrum

ABSTRACT: Strontium borate phosphor was obtained by sintering a mixture of strontium oxide and boric acid containing 1% Sm. The luminescence spectrum (see fig. 1) was studied with an ISP-73 spectrograph. The spectral line intensities were determined by photographic photometry and their variation with temperature was measured. It was found that at room temperature, the duration of the luminescence of the strongest line, 6855 Å, is 3.6×10^{-3} sec. Absorption spectra in the visible region showed that the absorption of the crystal phosphor has a line structure, and that the strongest absorption lines are located at wavelengths $\lambda = 4735$ Å and 4765 Å. Comparison of the absorption lines and of the luminescence with the known levels of triply ionized samarium leads to the hypothesis that the luminescence lines are due to transi-

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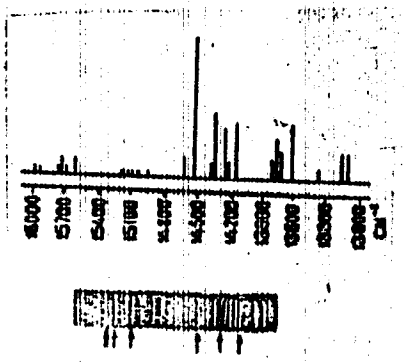
L 7053-66

ACC NR: AP5028294



tions from a higher excited electron level to the various levels of the ground state. These transitions apparently end at relatively high levels of the lower state, since the wavelengths coinciding with the luminescence lines are absent from the absorption spectra. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables, 1 formula.

Fig. 1. Luminescence spectrum of samarium-activated strontium borate. In the photograph of a portion of the spectrum (positive), arrows indicate mercury lines. Arrows at the ends correspond to mercury lines λ_1 = 6123 Å and λ_2 = 7081 Å.

SUB CODE: GP/ SUBM DATE: 21Dec64/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

MOVSESYAN, E.Ye.; GEVORKYAN, V.A.; GRIGORYAN, Dzh.KH.

Photoluminescence of strontium borate activated with samarium. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat.nauk 18 no.5:103-107 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted Dec. 21, 1964.

L 15812-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG/RM

ACC NR: AP6000904 SOURCE CODE: UR/0022/65/018/004/0101/0105

AUTHOR: Movsesyan, M. Ye.; Gevorkyan, Y. A.; Safaryan, F. P.; Mezhlumyan, P. G. 61

ORG: Yerevan State University (Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet) B

TITLE: Investigation of luminescence of acetyl acetonates of samarium, europium, and terbium 27

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, v. 18, no. 4, 1965, 101-105

TOPIC TAGS: samarium compound, europium compound, terbium compound, luminescence, absorption spectrum, temperature dependence, rare earth element, luminescence spectrum, spectral line

ABSTRACT: In view of the possibility of obtaining a large quantum yield from organic complexes of rare-earth elements, the authors synthesized acetyl acetonate complexes with Sm, Eu, and Tb by means of a technique described by B. B. Anufriyev and A. N. Zaydel' (ZhETF, v. 24, no. 1, 1953, 114). The absorption of the solutions of the complexes of the rare-earth elements was investigated with the aid of a quartz spectrophotometer (SF-4). A spectrograph (ISP-73) and photographic photometry were employed in the visible region. The samples were cooled with nitrogen vapor. The absorption spectra showed the presence of two absorption regions with a slight contribution from the rare-earth ion. The luminescent spectra obtained at -185C showed strong luminescence for the Sm complex (especially at 6453 Å), which became stronger with decreasing temperature. In the case of Eu, only a few luminescence lines were observed at room temperature, but more at -185C. The Tb acetyl acetonate had intense

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2

L 15812-66

ACC NR: AP6000904

luminescence at room temperature, especially at 5420, 5446, and 5472 Å. Lowering the temperature caused line shifts and a redistribution of the luminescence intensity. The data on the various lines are tabulated. Authors thank Candidate of Chemical Sciences S. A. Vardanyan for consultation on the synthesis of the complexes. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 21Dec64/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 SW

GEVORKYAN, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; TEPLOV, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

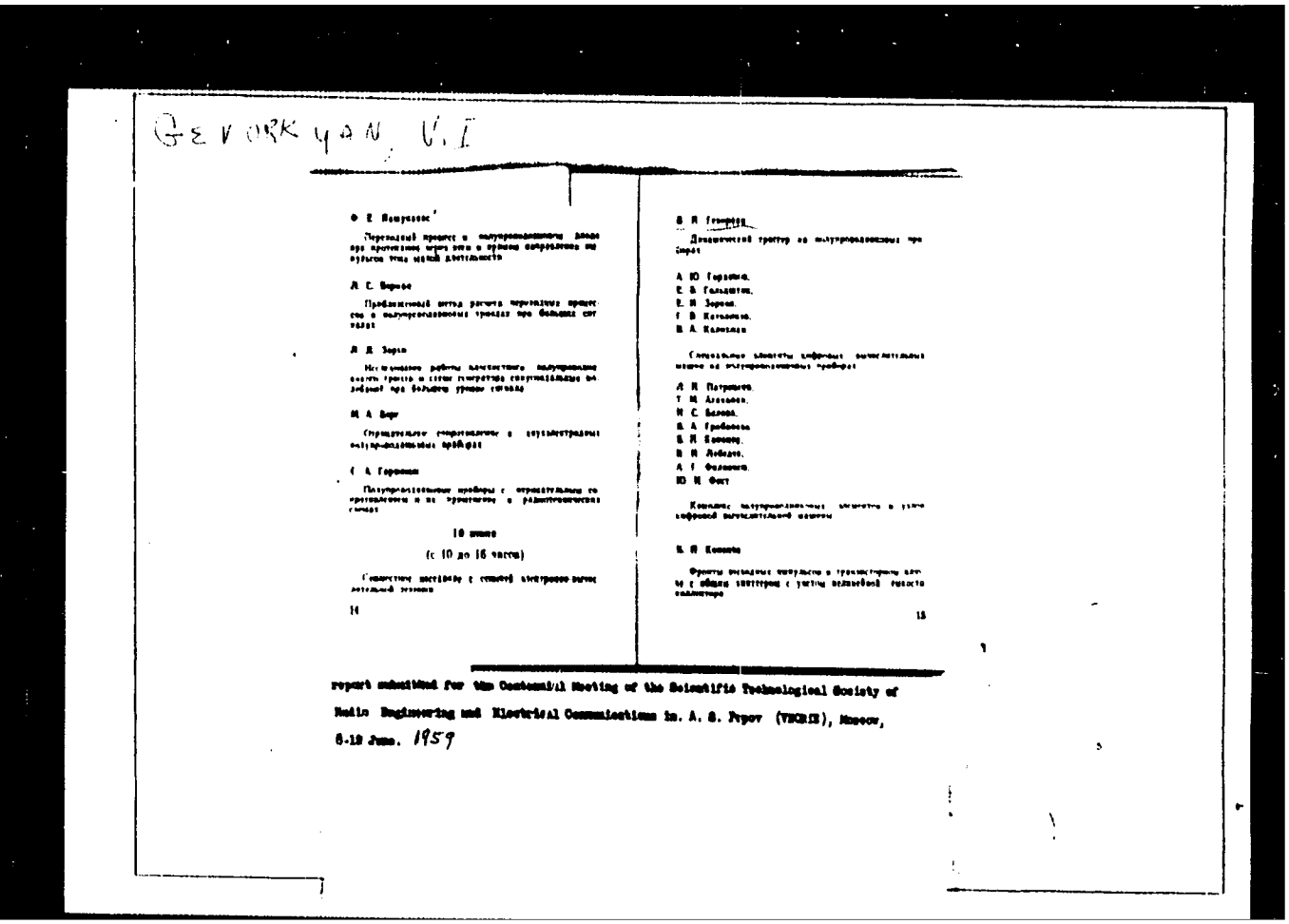
Using the method of vibro-resistance building-up for repairing parts. Mashinostroitel' no.1:11-14 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)

(Electric welding)

GEVORKYAN, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; TSAPLOV, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

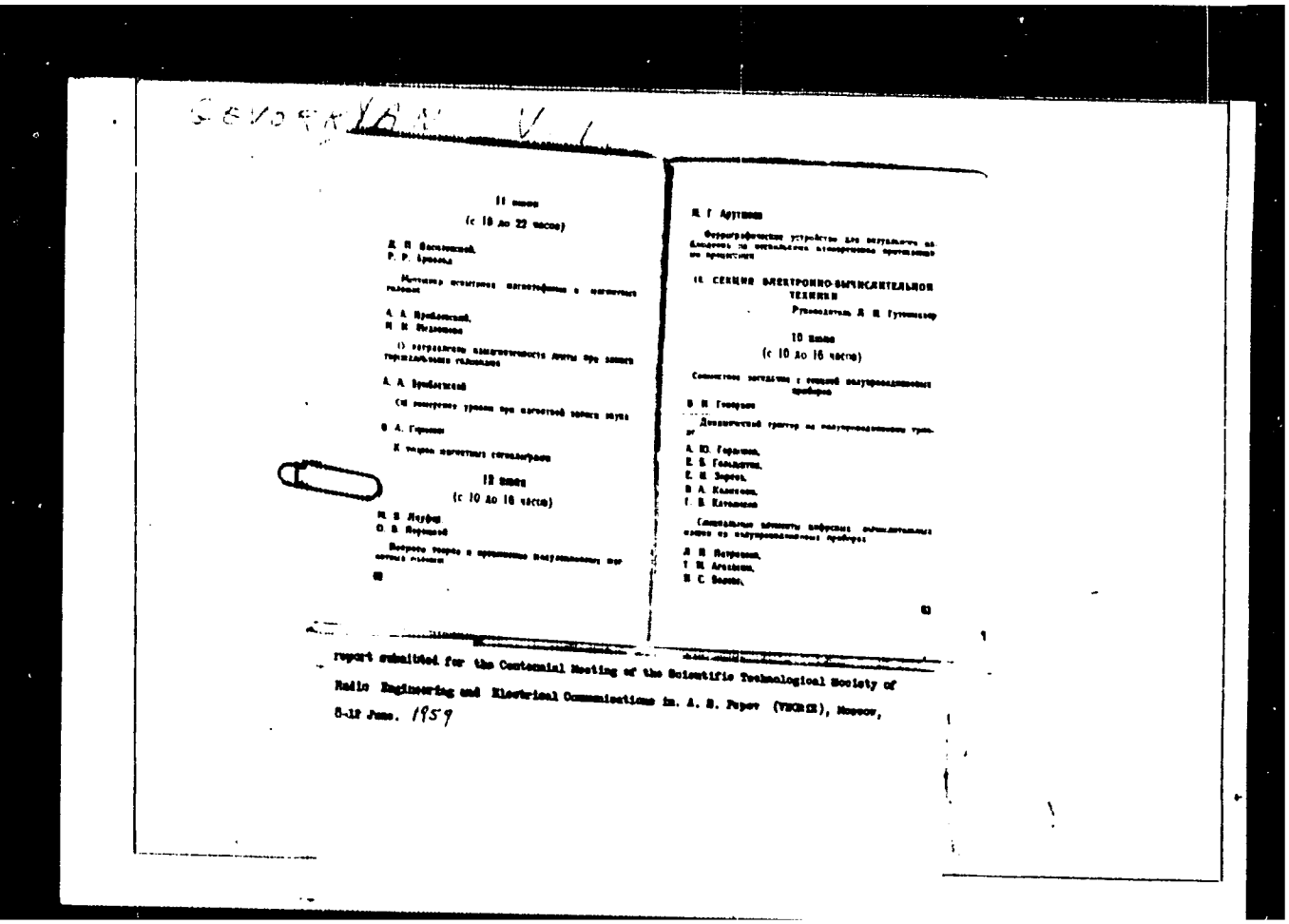
Selecting conditions for building up by the weaving arc method. Mashinostroitel' no.3:39 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Electric welding)



GEVORKYAN, V.I

Report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications im. A. S. Popov (VNORIE), Moscow, 8-13 June. 1959



report submitted for the Centennial Meeting of the Scientific Technological Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications im. A. S. Popov (VNORIE), Moscow, 8-12 June. 1959

GEVORKYAN, V I

9(4) 24(6) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1765

Vsesoyuznoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi

Poluprovodnikovaya elektronika (Semiconductor Electronics) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1959. 222 p. 13,950 copies printed.

Ed.: V.I. Shamshur; Tech. Ed.: K.P. Voronin.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineering and technical personnel working with semiconductor devices.

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of lectures delivered at the All-Union Seminar on Semiconductor Electronics in March 1957. The seminar was organized by the Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications imeni A.S. Popov. The authors of the lectures have attempted to systematize the basic information on the operation of semiconductor devices. The articles describe the operation and characteristics of crystal diodes and transistors and discuss their application in various low-frequency, high-frequency and pulse circuits. No personalities are mentioned. References appear at the end of each article.

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Semiconductor Electronics SOV/1765

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

of temperature on diode operation. There are 2 Soviet references (including 1 translation).

Ya.A. Fedotov. Triode Transistors 42

The author briefly discusses the theory of junction-type and point-contact transistors. Chief attention is given to the theoretical and operational aspects of junction-type transistors. The author discusses the characteristics of junction-type triode transistors and describes the effect of frequency on transistor parameters. He also describes transistor power amplification and discusses methods of obtaining high operating frequencies. A brief description of junction-type tetrode transistors is also presented. There are 7 Soviet references (including 5 translations).

Ye.I. Gal'perin. Triode Transistor as an Amplification Circuit Element 87

The author discusses the construction, operation and application of triode transistors. He describes various methods of transistor connection and gives expressions for equivalent circuits and transistor parameters. There are 6 Soviet references

verter circuits using transistors. Special attention is given to the operation and design of inverter circuits with a signal generator. There are no references.

B.N. Kononov. Voltage Stabilizers Using Semiconductor Devices 215
The author discusses voltage stabilizing circuits using silicon crystal diodes and transistors. He also explains equations for series and feedback stabilization and discusses transistor stabilizing circuits with temperature compensation. There are 4 references of which 1 is Soviet and 3 English.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

JP/sfm
5-26-59

BARANOVA, N.M.; BORISENKO, S.T. [Borysenko, S.T.]; GEVORK'YAN, V.Kh. [Hevork'ian, V.Kh.]

Mesozoic and Cenozoic sediments in the Manuil'sk fault. Geol. zhur. 19 no.4:21-27 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Stalin Province--Geology, Stratigraphic)

BARANOVA, N.M.; GEVORK'YAN, V.Kh.; POLEVAYA, P.A. [Polieva, P.O.]

Conditions of placer formation in the northern Azov region. Dop. AN URSR no.4:508-512 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR V.G. Bondarchukom [V.H. Bondarchukom].
(Azov region--Mineralogy)

GEVORK'YAN, V.Kh. [Hevork"ian, V.Kh.]

Accessory barite from the Poltava sands of the Azov Sea region.
Dop. AN URSR no.9:1193-1199 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR N.P.Semenko [Semenko, M.P.]
(Azov Sea region—Barite)

GEVORK'YAN, V. Kh.[Hevork'ian, V. Kh.]

Mineralogy of Cretaceous sediments in the Belozerka Magnetic Anomaly. Trudy Inst. geol. nauk. AN URSR. Ser. zah. geol. no.1:76-81 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Ukraine--Mineralogy)

GEVORK'YAN, V.Kh. [Hevork"ian, V.K'.]

Some characteristics of the formation of Cretaceous sediments in the southeastern Ukrainian S.S.R. (region of the Sea of Azov). Geol.zhur. 22 no.2:42-52 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR.
(Azov Sea region--Geology, Stratigraphic)

GEVORK'YAN, V.Kh. [Hevork'ian, V.Kh.]; ORSA, V.I.; KRASOVSKIY, S.S. [Krasovs'kyi, S.S.]

Second Conference of the Young Geologists of the Ukraine, April 17-22, 1962. Geol.zhur. 23 no.1:113-116 '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Ukraine—Geology)

GEVORK'YAN, V.Kh. [Hevork'ian, V.Kh.]; DOVGAN', R.N. [Dovhan', R.M.]

Tectonic conditions governing the distribution of spits on the northern coast of the Sea of Azov. Dop. AN URSR no.1:92-95 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN UkrSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR V.G.Bondarchukom [Bondarchuk, V.H.].

GEVORK'YAN, V.Kh. [Hevork'ian, V.Kh.]

Some data on the minor elements of ilmenite and leucoxene from the sedimentary formations in the northern part of the region of the Sea of Azov. Dop. AN URSR no.9:1200-1205 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN UkrSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR N.P. Semenenko [Semenenko, M.P.].

GEVORK'YAN, V.Kh. [Hevork'ian, V.Kh.], TANANAYEV, N.V. [Tananaiev, N.V.]

Some data on the initial stages of the leucoxenization of ilmenite from sediments in the region of the Sea of Azov. Dop. AN URSR no.10:1368-1369 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN UkrSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR N.P. Semenenko [Semenenko, M.P.].

BARANOV, N.M.; GEVORK'YAN, V.N.

Ilmenite and the products of its alteration from a sedimentary formation in the region of the Sea of Azov. Min.sbor. 18 no.1: 40-48 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut geologicheskikh [illegible] AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

GEVORKYAN, Vartan Manvelovich, inzh.; UDAL'TSOV, A.N., glavnyy red.; SHREYDER, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.

[Reinforced protective coatings] Usilennye zashchitnye pokrytiia. Moskva, In-t tekhniko-ekon.inform. 1956. 21 p. (Informatsiia o nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabotakh. Tema 23, no.I-56-83) (Protective coatings) (MIRA 11:2)

5(4)

AUTHORS: Popov, A.I., Davtyan, [illegible], Vagramyan, A.T.

TITLE: Overvoltage During Electrodeposition of Antimony (Perenapryazheniye pri elektroosazhdenii sur'my)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye Khimicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 11, pp 1310 - 1314 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the authors investigated polarization during the electrodeposition of antimony by means of a rapid method. This made it possible to consider the displacement of the equilibrium potential and to estimate more precisely the quantity of the overvoltage. Preliminary results have shown that in antimony tartaric acid solutions fine crystalline deposits with a current yield of practically 100 % can be obtained. In figure 1a a photo of an oscillogram with polarization curves can be seen which have been plotted by means of the rapid method. The more slowly the curve is plotted the more the equilibrium potential of the electrode is displaced in the positive direction. This is apparently in connection with the fact that a low current density as well as with values $i_k = 0$ an oxidation of the antimony surface takes place. Apparently the overvoltage quantity (η_k)

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which is determined in relation to the steady potential (φ_{st}) will be highly different from the overvoltage quantity which is determined in relation to the equilibrium potential (φ_r). (φ_{st}) corresponds to the difference of the potentials between the auxiliary electrode and the stabilized value of the potential of the antimony electrode in the corresponding solution. (φ_r) corresponds to the potential value of the freshly deposited, active antimony surface. As may be seen (Fig 2) the beginning of the oxidation of antimony is not connected with the absolute value of the polarization quantity of the electrode. If, as could be observed in the experiments, the displacement of the equilibrium potential in the positive direction depends on the surface oxidation, oxidation in more acid solution would be found to take place more slowly and consequently also the displacement of the equilibrium potential would be smaller. Figure 4 reveals the polarization curves in a more acid solution. Polarization curves in the case of electrodeposition of antimony from hydrochloric acid solutions were completely different (Fig 5). It can be seen from it that the rate of reduction of antimony in hydrochloric acid solutions is by

Overvoltage During Electrodeposition of Antimony SOV/62-58-11-6/26

some orders of magnitude higher than that in tartaric acid. There are 5 figures and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Physical Chemistry Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 15, 1957

Card 3/3

GEVORKYAN, V.V., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Electrolitic plating ~~with antimony~~" /res/, 19[illegible], 16 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Los Order of Lenin Chem Tech Inst im D.I. Mendeleyev) 130 copies (KL, 26-59, 126)

5(4) SOV/[illegible]-33-6-23/44

AUTHOR: Gevorkyan, V. M.

TITLE: Internal Tensions of Antimony Coatings (Vnutrennive napryazheniya sur'myanykh pokrytiy)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 6, pp 1318-1323 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Tensions occurring in galvanic coatings depend on the nature of the metal separated and may turn out in a compression or an expansion. Thus, for example, a compression is observable in nickel- and chromium coatings, and an expansion with zinc and cadmium. Changes in electrolytic conditions may, however, cause a weakening or a transformation in the tensions in question (Ref 1). Since antimony coatings exhibit a "characteristic brittleness", an investigation of such tensions is of special interest. The experiments under review were made with 0.05 mm thick flexible brass cathodes (brass L 68), that were isolated with KhSL-2 lacquer on the side not facing the anode. Investigations of the cathode were made by the aid of a microscope MPB-2 with an antimony deposit up to 50 - 60 μ thickness. The internal tension (IT) of antimony deposits was investigated in an antimony-tartaric electrolyte as depending on the maximum and minimum current density and

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Internal Tensions of Antimony Coatings SOV/[illegible]-23/44

acidity of the electrolyte. It is pointed out that equation (Refs 1, 3) for the (IT) computation does not take into account the effect exerted by the lacquer coating; hence, it cannot be applied to quantitative determinations of the (IT) on very thin coating layers. The measuring results obtained (Tables 1 - 4) show that the (IT) of the antimony deposits effect a compression of the coating and change markedly with the current density but relatively less with the acidity of the electrolyte. An increase in the current density to double doubles the (IT), whereas an increase in the pH by 0.1 intensifies the (IT) by 11 - 13%. The increase in the coating thickness from 1 to 45 μ effects a decrease of the (IT) by 8 - 14 times; this is also observable from the values of the (IT) computed according to equation (Refs 1, 3) (Table 5). It is stated that the (IT) obtained from the above mentioned electrolytes are lower by several times as compared to the (IT) in the nickel coatings; hence, antimony coatings may be regarded as satisfactory galvanic coatings. A few considerations are made next concerning the technique and determination of the (IT) of galvanic coatings. There are 5 tables and 3 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: November 29, 1957

Card 2/2

GINBERG, Aleksandr Mironovich; GEVORKYAN, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; POPILOV, L.Ya., inzh., red.; TAIROVA, A.L., red. izd-va; VLADIMIROVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Ultrasonics in chemichal and electrochemical processes in the manufacture of machinery] Ul'trazvuk v khimicheskikh i elektrokhimicheskikh protsessakh mashinostroeniia. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 135 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Ultrasonic waves---Industrial applications)

GEVORKYAN, V.O.

Selection of green manure plants for orchards of the Ararat Plain. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Biol.i sel'khoz. nauki 6 no.2:87-93 '53. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut plodovodstva Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.
(Ararat region--Fruit culture) (Green manuring)

GEVORKYAN, V.O.

Tillage system for interrow soil of bearing apricot orchards in the Ararat Plain, Armenian S.S.R. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Biol.i sel'khoz. nauki 6 no.11:17-26 '53. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut plodovodstva AN Arm. SSR.
(Ararat region--Apricot)

Country : [illegible]
Category : [illegible] PLANTS [illegible]. Berries.

Abs. Jour. : [illegible] 21,1958 No [illegible]

Author : Gevorkyan, V.A.
Inst. : Armenian [illegible] Res. Inst. of Viticulture, Wine- *
Title : The Depth of Applying Mineral Fertilizers under the Apricot Tree

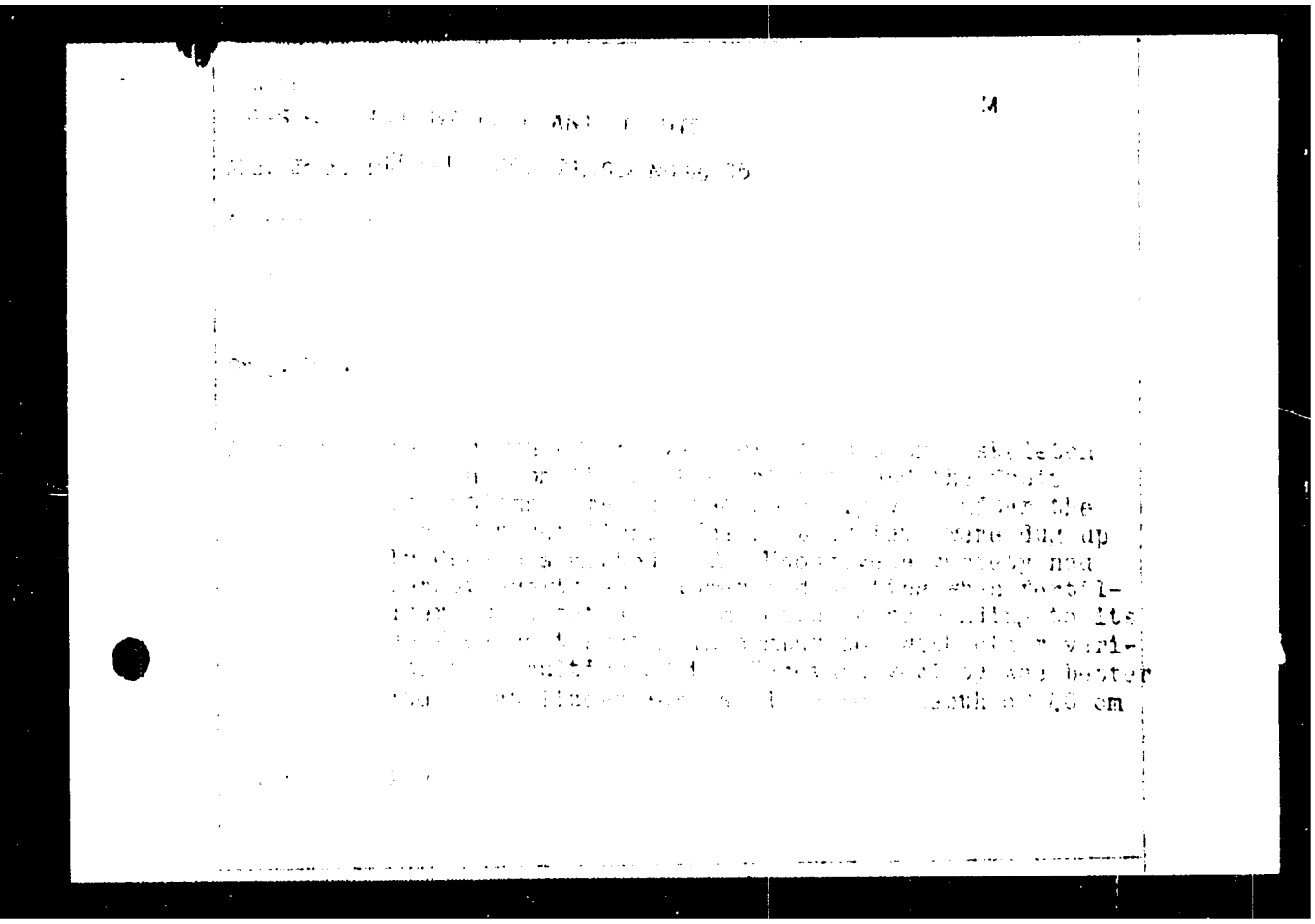
Orig. Pub. : [illegible] Arm. n.-i. in-ta vinogradarstva, [illegible] i plodovodstva, 1957, No1, 96-98

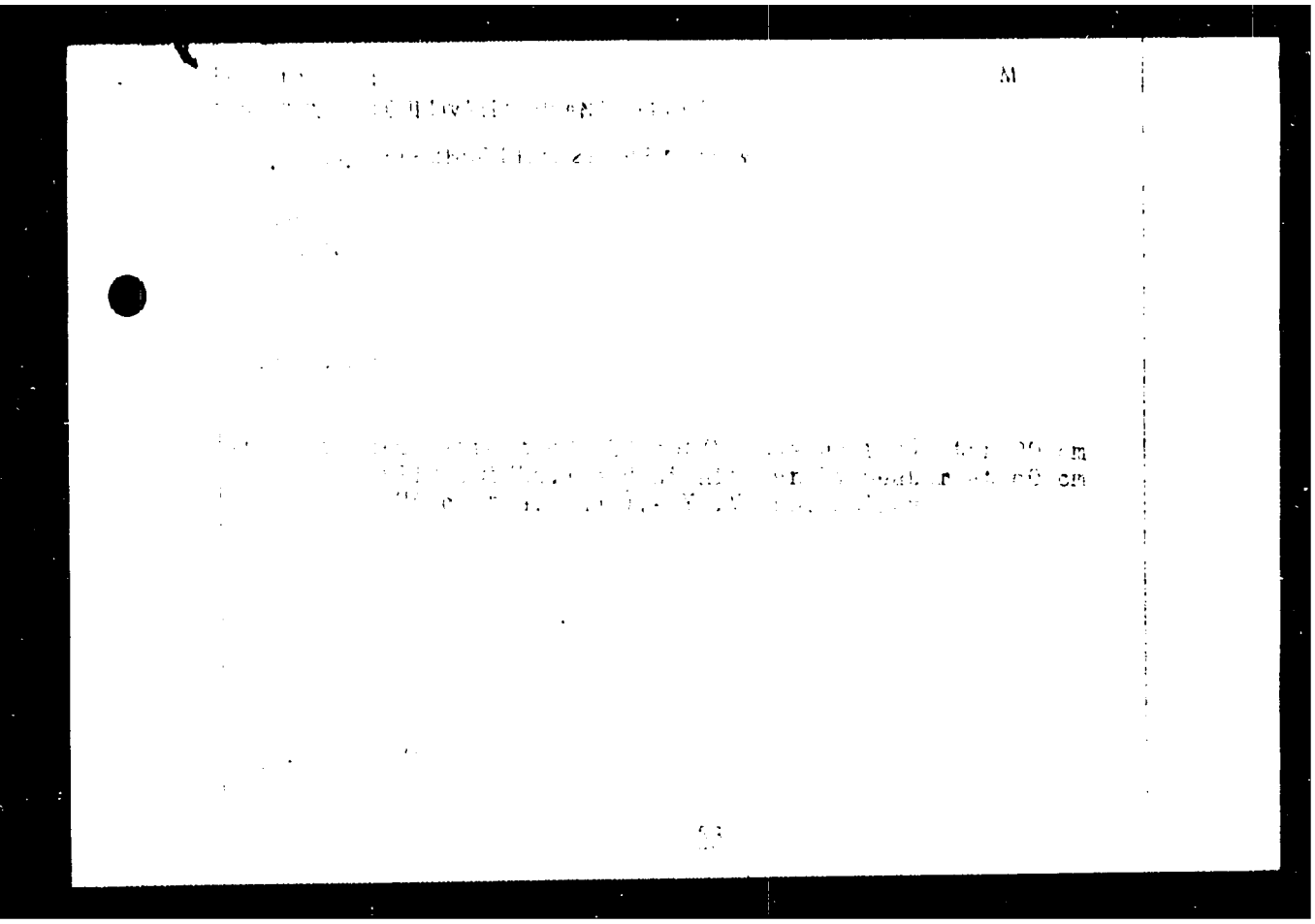
Abstract : In the [illegible] apricot orchard with Yerevani, [illegible] and [illegible] varieties on the Cis-Araks [illegible] lowlands, 100 kg of active NPK were placed at each depth of [illegible], 30 and 60 cm in [illegible] bands along three rows at a distance of 1.5 m from the [illegible] trunks. The circumference [illegible] around the trees was 25-30 m². [illegible] grooves were made under each and every tree for all the variants. The

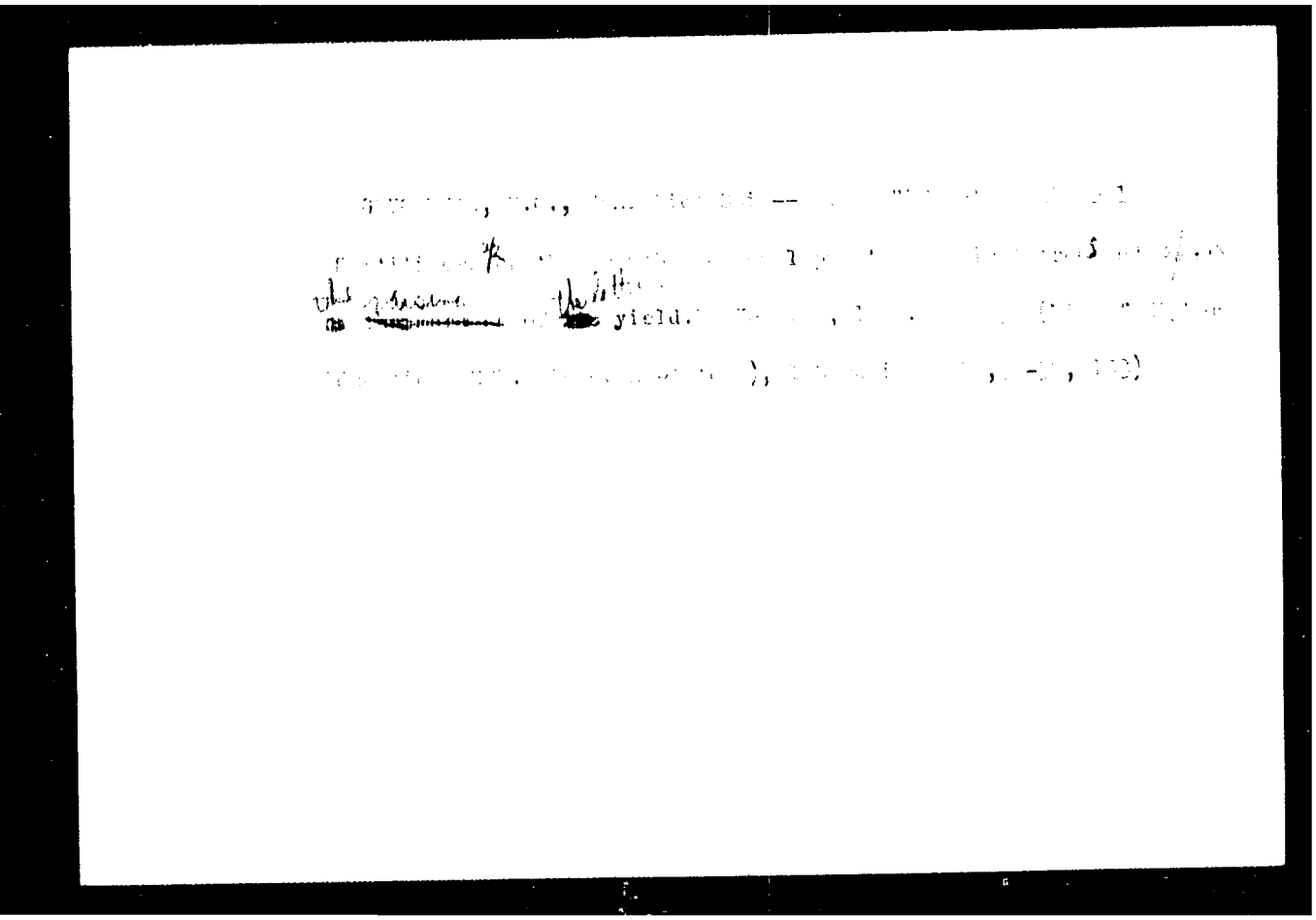
* Making and Horticulture

Card : 1/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515010004-5"







yield.

MINASYAN, S.M.; GEVORKYAN, V.O.

Effect of mineral fertilizers on the chemical composition of shoots, fruit pulp and the yield of peach. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 16 no.11:33-37 N '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut vinodeliya i vinogradarstva Armyanskoy SSR.

GEVORKYAN, Ye.A.

Wilt-resistance of cotton during vegetative hybridization [in Armenian with summary in Russian]. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Est.nauki no.7: 69-82 '47. (MLRA 9:8)

(Cotton) (Hybridization, Vegetable)

GEVORKYAN, Ye. A.

Effect of changed conditions on wilt resistance of the cotton plant [in Armenian with summary in Russian]. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Biol.i sel'khoz.nauki 7 no.3:11-23 Mr '54. (MLRA 9:8)
(Cotton--Disease and pest resistance)

GEVORKYAN, Ye A

BARSEGYAN, S.G.; GEVORKYAN, Ye.A.; NUBARYAN, F.M.

Heteresis in tobacco due to intervarietal hybridization [in Armenian with summary in Russian]. Izv.AN Arm.SSR Biol.i sel'khoz.nauki 9 no.7:37-48 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Tobacco breeding) (Heteresis)

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Plants for Technical Use. M 6
Sugar Plants.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 16, 73039.

Author : Gevorkyan, Ye. A.
Inst : Armenian Scientific-Research Institute of Agriculture.
Title : New Method of Storing Pollen of Cotton Plants.

Orig Pub: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Arm. n.-i. in-t zemledel., 1957, No 2, 12-14.

Abstract: Storage conditions of evening pollen were developed before the morning of the following day. Three methods of storage were used: 1) pollen gathered on the eve of flowering and maintained together with the corollas in parchment packages in room conditions at a temperature of 28-30°; 2) anthers from the corolla were collected and stored under the same

Card 1/2

AKOPYAN, S.A.; GEVORGYAN, Zh.A.

Erythrocyte sedimentation reaction in the electromagnetic field during radiation sickness. Zhur. eksp. i klin. med. 2 no.6:15-22 '62. (MIRA 18:10)

GEVORKYANTS, S.A.

Agricultural engineering in olive cultivation. Moskva, Selkhozgiz, 1944 (Mic 53-209)
Collation of the original: 207 p.

Microfilm T-4

VOSKRESENSKAYA, G.S., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; GEVORKYANTS, S.A., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Quality of mustard seed in southeastern districts of the Soviet Union. Masl.-zhir. prom. 24 no.3:8-11 '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. VNIIMKMK

(Mustard seed)

GEVREKOV, Sava

Reproduction of the basic funds and labor force in industry.
Trud tsent 5 no.6:54-63 '63.

MIKHEYEV, I.I.; BERENIS, A.A.; GEVRIK, Ye.A.; OGUROK, I.A.

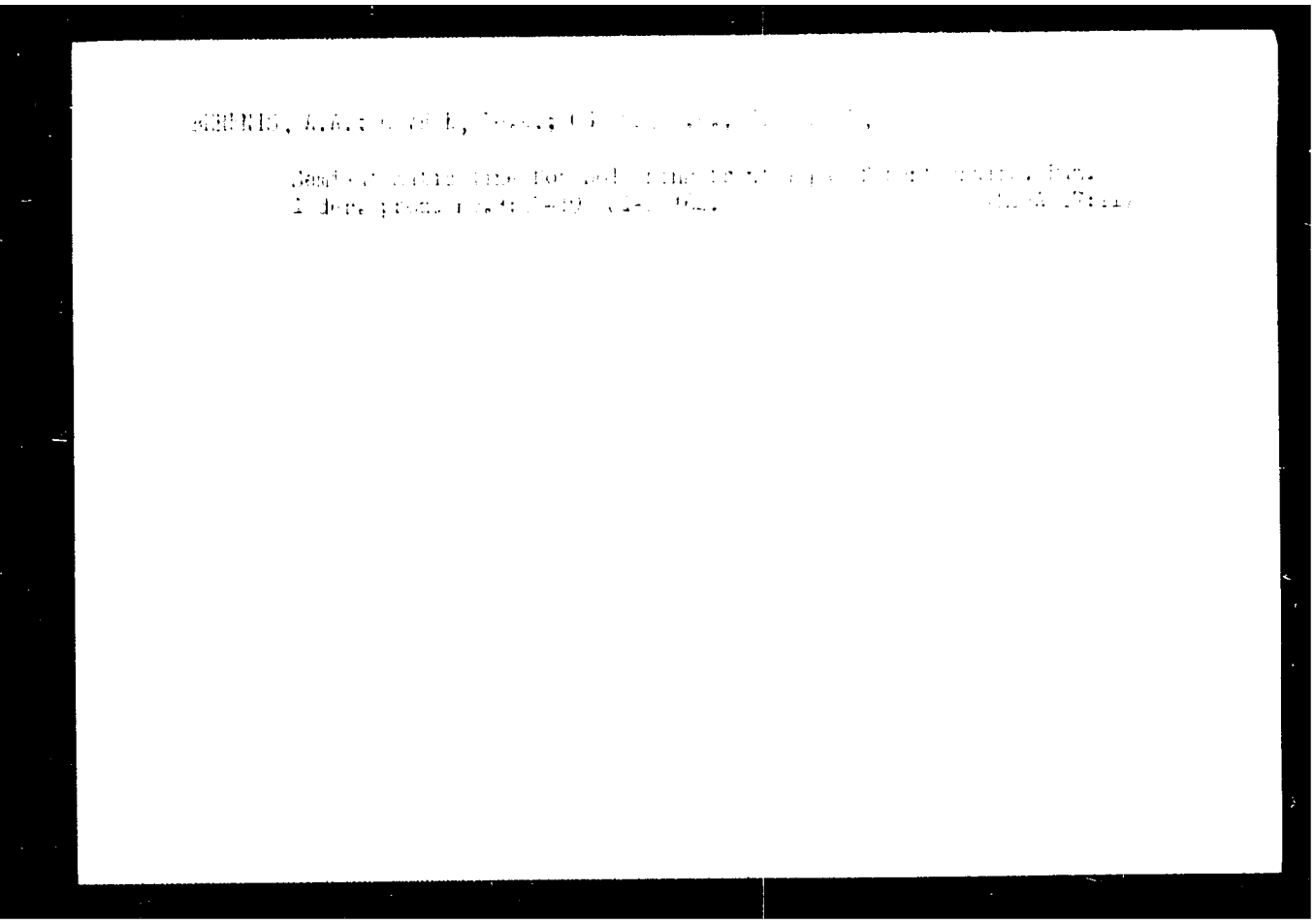
Centerless grinding machine for polishing the front legs of bent chairs. Bum. i der. prom. no.3:46-48 Jl-S '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. L'vovskiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut (for Mikheyev, Berenis, Gevrik). 2. L'vovskaya fabrika gnutoy mebeli (for Ogurok).

BATIN, I.V.; GEVRIK, Ye.A.; BERENIS, A.A.

Mechanisms of feeeding polishing machines. Bum. i der. prom. no.4:3-6 O-D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. L'vovskiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut.



KUPARENKU, B. [Cuparencu,B]; BYRSAN, Ye.T. [Birsan, E.T.]; GEVRUSH,A. [Ghevrus,A.] (Rumyniya)

Electrophoretic study of the myocardial proteins in experimental adrenal insufficiency. Ukr. Probl.endok. i gorm. 8 no.2:43-48 Mr-Ap'62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz kafedry fiziologii i medistinskoy fiziki Kluzhskogo medi-ko- farmatsevticheskogo instituta.
(ELECTROPHORESIS) (HEART—MUSCLE)
(ADRENAL GLAND—DISEASES) (PROTEIN METABOLISM)

STIL'MANS, L.S., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk; ROZENSHTEYN, L.D., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk; AYRAPETYANTS, A.V., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk; KARGIN, V.A., akademik; ERENTSEL', B.A., doktor khim. nauk; TOPCHIYEV, A.V., akademik [deceased]; DAVYDOV, B.E., kandid.khim. nauk; GEVSEN, L.V., red.; MIYESSEROV, K.G., red.; GOLUB', S.P., tekhn. red.

[Organic semiconductors] Organicheskie poluprovodniki. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 317 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza.
(Semiconductors)

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials. Concrete. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 10, 1959, 35721.

Author : Gevshekov, M.
Inst. :
Title : Secondary Gas Bubbles in Glass.

Orig Pub: Lekn Promishlenost, 7, No 4, 252-25 (1958) (in Bulgarian)

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

GAVRISHKEN, S. D. (DECEASED) 9C

SOV/6176

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Konobeyevskiy, S. T., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR, Resp. Ed.

Deystviye vadernykh izlucheniy na materialy (The Effect of Nuclear Radiation on Materials). Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 383 p. Errata slip inserted. 4000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk; Otdeleniye fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk.

Resp. Ed.: S. T. Konobeyevskiy; Deputy Resp. Ed.: S. A. Adasinskiy; Editorial Board: P. L. Gruzin, G. V. Kurdyumov, B. M. Levitskiy, V. S. Lyashenko (Deceased), Yu. A. Martynyuk, Yu. I. Pokrovskiy, and N. F. Pravdyuk; Ed. of Publishing House: M. G. Makarenko; Tech. Eds: T. V. Polyakova and I. N. Dorokhina.

Card 1/14

9C

The Effect of Nuclear Radiation (Cont.) SOV/6176

PURPOSE: This book is intended for personnel concerned with nuclear materials.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of papers presented at the Moscow Conference on the Effect of Nuclear Radiation on Materials, held December 6-10, 1960. The material reflects certain trends in the work being conducted in the Soviet scientific research orginization. Some of the papers are devoted to the experimental study of the effect of neutron irradiation on reactor materials (steel, ferrous alloys, molybdenum, avial, graphite, and nichromes). Others deal with the theory of neutron irradiation effects (physico-chemical transformations, relaxation of internal stresses, internal friction) and changes in the structure and properties of various crystals. Special attention is given to the effect of intense γ-radiation on the electrical, magnetic, and optical properties of metals, dielectrics, and semiconductors.

Card 2/14

GEVURYAN, K.P.

Conference of medical personnel of Ryazan Province. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 4 no.8:38-41 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(RYAZAN PROVINCE--MEDICAL PERSONNEL)

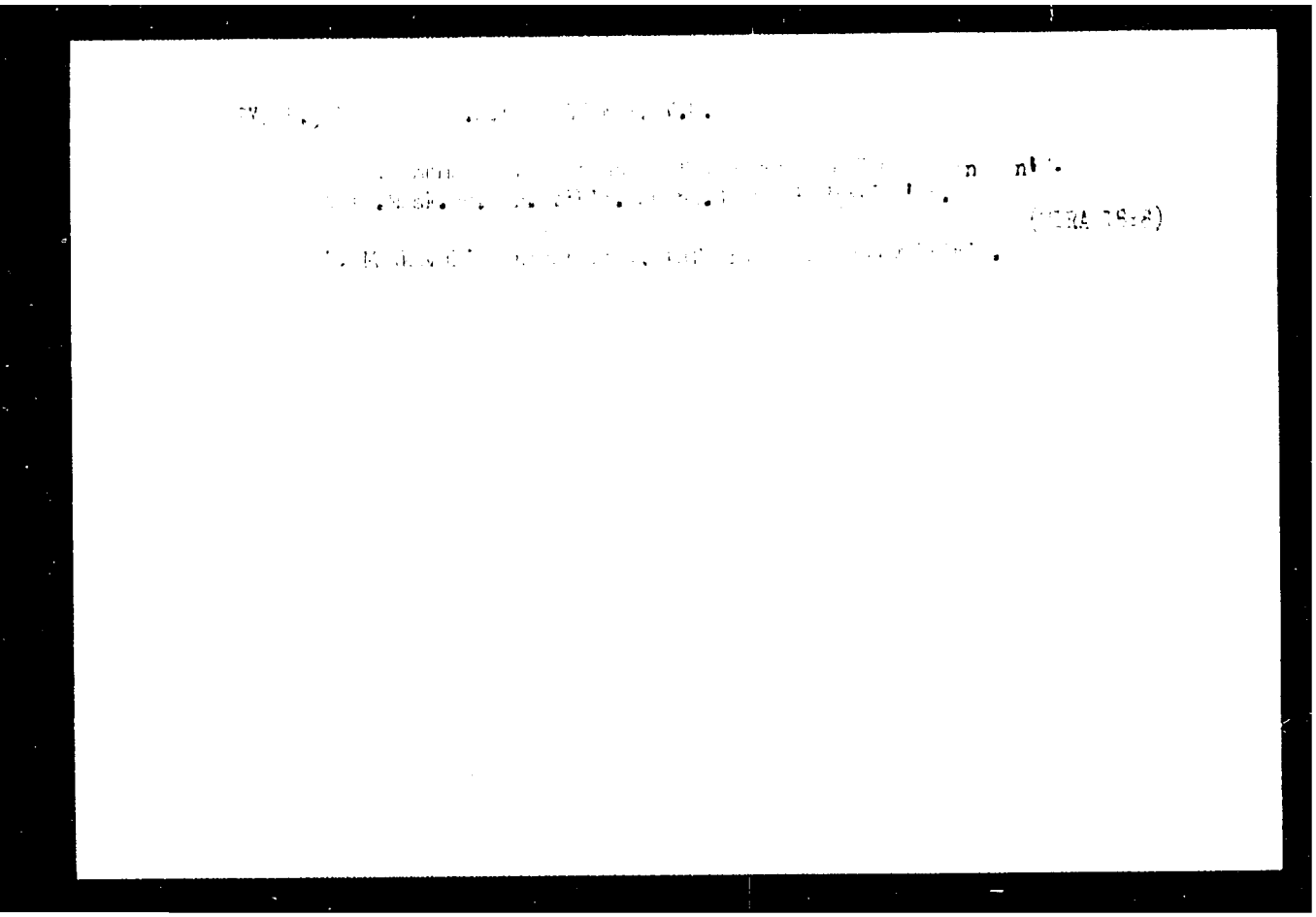
BELIKOV, P.S., doktor biologicheskikh nauk, prof.; GEY, B.A., kand. biolog. nauk

Discharge of substances from wheat leaves under increased dehydration as related to time. Izv. TSKHA no.2:29-33 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

GEY, E.; YAROVOY, S.S.; TATEVSKIY, V.M.

Dipole moments of alkanes. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 20 no.1: 9-14 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.



GEY, E.; YAROVOY, S.S.; TATEVSKIY, V.M.

Dipole moments of compounds of the general formula A_nB_{2n+2}.
Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2:Khim. 20 no.4:3-6 Jl-Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

GEY, Ivan Fedorovich; KUROCHKIN, F., veduchiy redaktor; NOVIK, A., tekhnichnyy redaktor

[Rural thermal electric power plants] Sil's'ki teplovi elektrostantsii. Kyiv, Derzh.vyd-vo tekhn.lit-ry URSR, 1957. 218 p. (Electric power plants) (MLRA 10:7)

GEY, N. N., Engine r

"Effect of the Speed of Air Motion on the Process of Wood Drying."
Sub 30 Jun 51, Moscow Forestry Inst

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in
Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

GEY, N.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SPITKOVSKIY, Z.M., inzhener

The use of high frequency currents in veneering and glueing furniture parts. Der.prom.4 no.6:9-11 Je '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. UkrNIIMOD
(Veneers and veneering) (Induction heating) (Dielectric heating)

GEY, N.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Drying techniques used in foreign countries. Der.prom.5 no.9:26-28 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Ukrainskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki drevesiny.
(Lumber--Drying)

GEY, N.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; POTAPOV, M.G., inzh.; LITVINSKIY, I.A., inzh.

More discussion on the economics of lumber drying by the induction method. Der.prom. 10 no.5:4-6 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

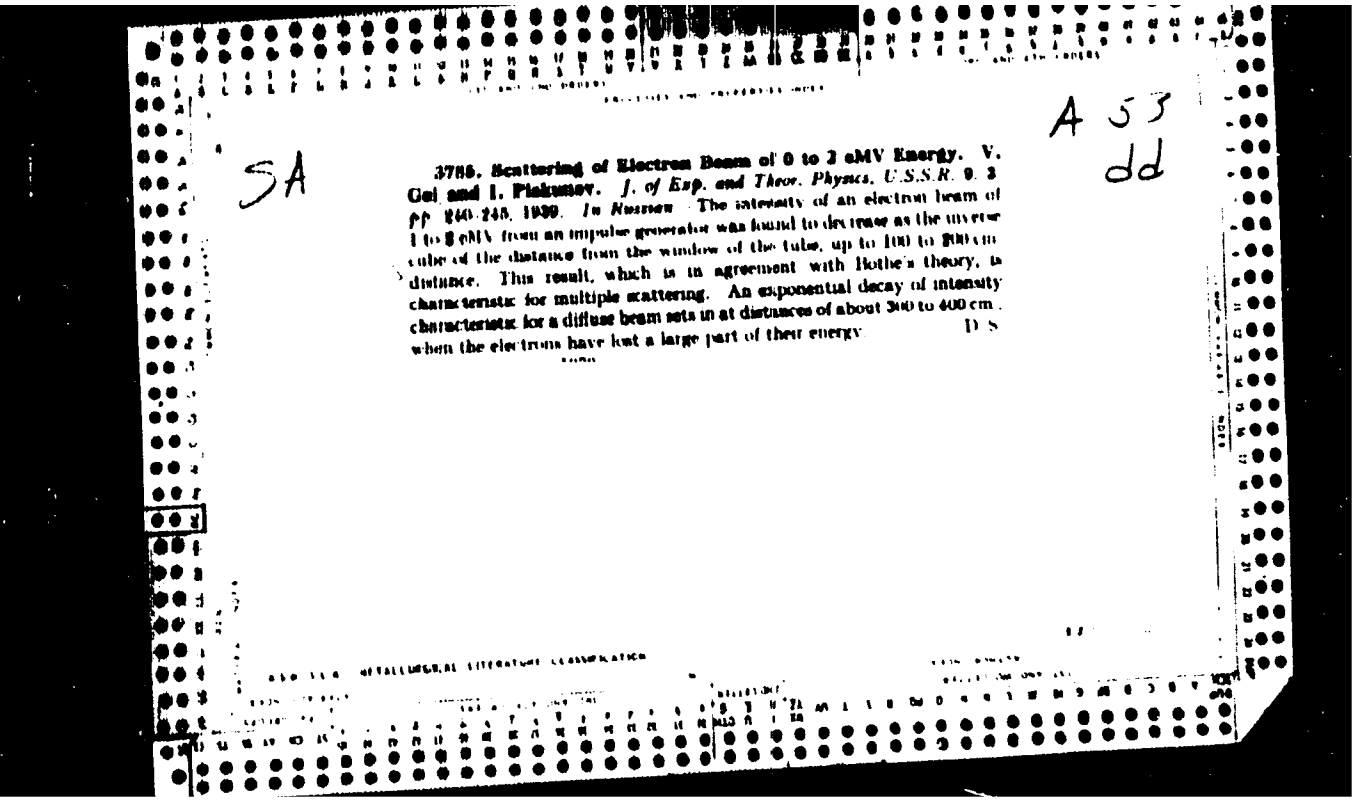
1. Kiyevgrgtekhstroy (for Gey). 2. Glavkiyevstroy (for Potapov). 3. Derevoobrabatyvayushchiy zavod No.1 (for Litvinskiy).
(Lumber--Drying)

CA

3

Formation of negative ions in some substances. V. A. Gal and A. I. Leipunskii. *J. Russ. Phys. Chem. Soc.*, Phys. Pt. **62**, 589-72 (1930). — The probability of the formation of neg. ions in I_2, Hg and A was studied. At a low velocity of reaction, the curve for I_2 ion formation agrees in its general appearance with that of Mohler. However, while in Mohler's curve the min. appears at 2 v., here it is at 0.5 v. This curve has a pronounced max. (at 2-4 v.) with a slight dip in it; then the curve runs almost parallel to the abscissa and finally rises slightly, after passing the ionization potential. Electrons of 0 velocity, and at velocities corresponding to 2-4 v. attach themselves most readily to I_2 mols. The probability of formation of neg. ions of I_2 at low speeds of electrons, as calcd. from data obtained in these expts., is of the order of $10^{-[illegible]}$. With A and Hg at low speeds of electrons, neg. ions were not detected. At velocities near and above the ionization potentials, neg. ions of A and Hg are observed and the probability of their formation is also of the order of $10^{-[illegible]}$. S. L. Madorsky

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



5A

A 53
dd

3788. **Scattering of Electron Beam of 0 to 2 eMV Energy.** V. Gol and I. Plakunov. *J. of Exp. and Theor. Physics, U.S.S.R.* 9: 3 pp 240-248, 1939. *In Russian* The intensity of an electron beam of 1 to 2 eMV from an impulse generator was found to decrease as the inverse cube of the distance from the window of the tube, up to 100 to 200 cm distance. This result, which is in agreement with Bothe's theory, is characteristic for multiple scattering. An exponential decay of intensity characteristic for a diffuse beam sets in at distances of about 300 to 400 cm, when the electrons have lost a large part of their energy. D S

HEY, V.

USSR/Cloud Chambers Oct 1945
Corona

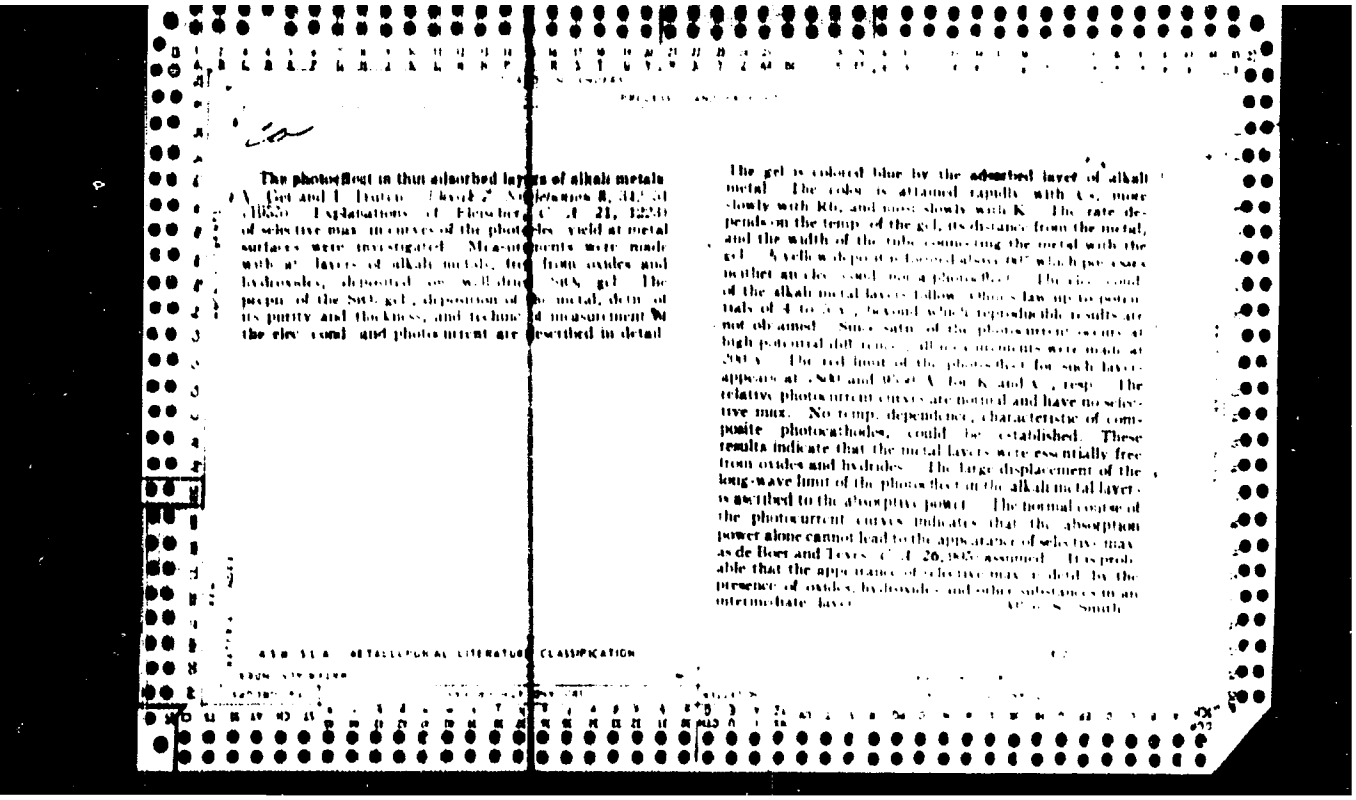
"Investigation of Impulse Corona in a Cloud Chamber," V. Hey, S. Zaenzt, 12 pp

"Zhur Eksp i Teor Fiz" Vol XV, No 10

Study of the impulse corona in a cylindrical condenser in a cloud chamber, using impulses of duration 0.1/17 mu.

Leningrad Polytechnical Inst., Tashkent Physico-Technical Inst., Acad. Sci. UzSSR

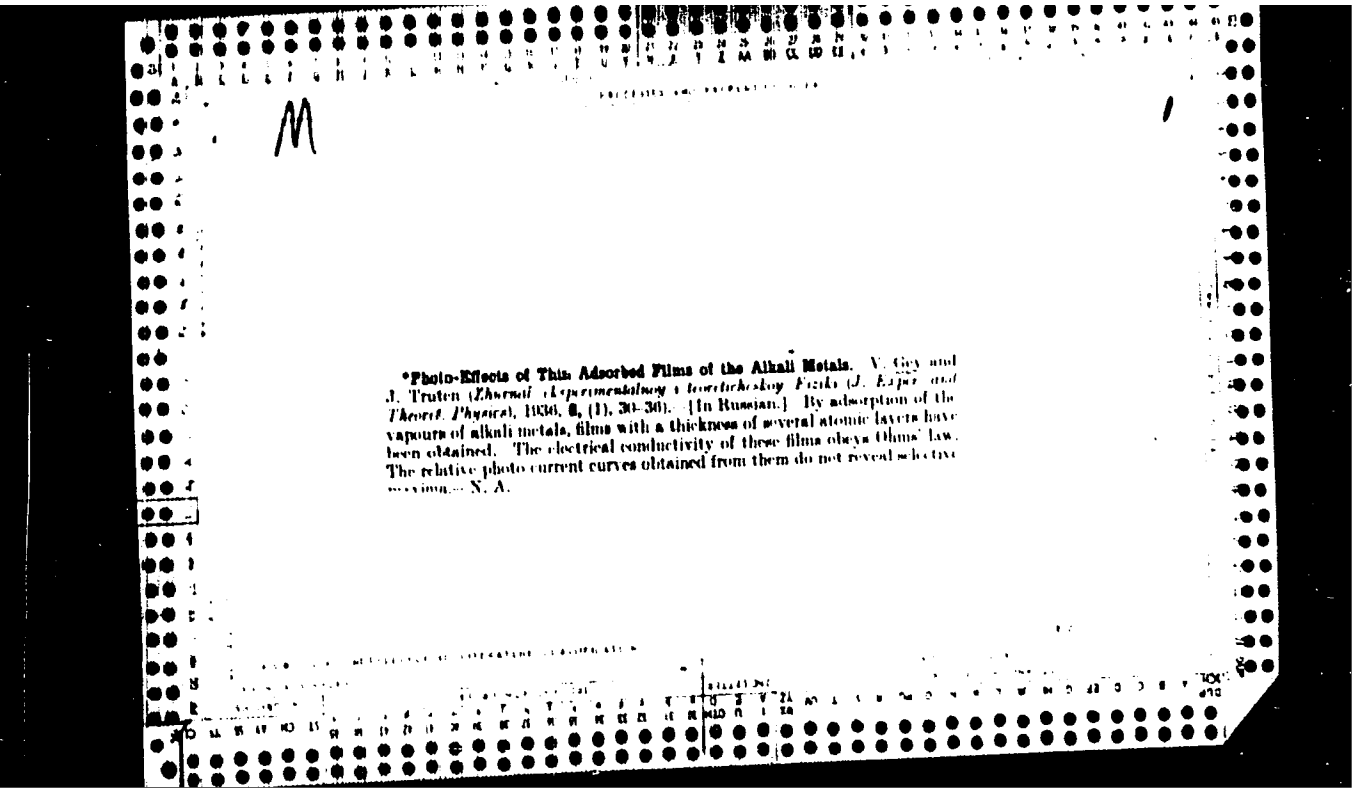
10T100



The photoeffect in thin adsorbed layers of alkali metals
A. Gut and I. Dutton. Physik. Z. Sowjetunion 8, 31[illegible] (1935). Explanations of Fleischer (C. A. 21, 1253) of selective max. in curves of the photoelec. yield at metal surfaces were investigated. Measurements were made with at. layers of alkali metals, free from oxides and hydroxides, deposited on well-dried SiO2 gel. The prepn. of the SiO2 gel, deposition of the metal, detn. of its purity and thickness, and technique of measurement of the elec. cond. and photocurrent are described in detail.

The gel is colored blue by the adsorbed layer of alkali metal. The color is attained rapidly with Cs, more slowly with Rb, and most slowly with K. The rate depends on the temp. of the gel, its distance from the metal, and the width of the tube connecting the metal with the gel. A cell which depends on adsorbed alkali but which possesses neither an elec. cond. nor a photoeffect. The elec. cond. of the alkali metal layers follows Ohm's law up to potentials of 4 to 6 v., beyond which reproducible results are not obtained. Since satn. of the photocurrent occurs at high potential diff. between electrodes measurements were made at 300 v. The red limit of the photoeffect for such layers appears at 6500 and 6700 A. for K and Cs, resp. The relative photocurrent curves are normal and have no selective max. No temp. dependence, characteristic of composite photocathodes, could be established. These results indicate that the metal layers were essentially free from oxides and hydrides. The large displacement of the long-wave limit of the photoeffect in the alkali metal layers is ascribed to the absorptive power. The normal course of the photocurrent curves indicates that the absorption power alone cannot lead to the appearance of selective max. as de Boer and Teves (C. A. 26, 3855) assumed. It is probable that the appearance of selective max. is dued by the presence of oxides, hydroxides and other substances in an intermediate layer. W. S. Smith

[illegible] METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



M

***Photo-Effects of Thin Adsorbed Films of the Alkali Metals.** V. Gey and J. Truten (*Zhurnal Eksperimentalnoy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki (J. Exper. and Theoret. Physics)*, 1936, **6**, (1), 30–36). [In Russian.] By adsorption of the vapours of alkali metals, films with a thickness of several atomic layers have been obtained. The electrical conductivity of these films obeys Ohms' law. The relative photo current curves obtained from them do not reveal selective ... — N. A.

USSR, V.

USSR/Corona, Impulse
Oscillographs, Cathode-ray - Applications

Feb 1947

"The Time Lag of the Impulse Corona," V. Hey, Sayents, 8 pp

"Jour Physics USSR" Vol XI, No 2

Cathode-ray oscillograph of the time lag of the impulse corona in a cylindrical condenser. Results obtained explain qualitatively the properties of the volt-time curves of dischargers with various combinations of blunt and sharp electrodes.

13T81

USSR/Corona, Impulse
Oscillographs, Cathode-ray - Applications

Feb 1947

"Investigation of the Impulse Corona by a Cathode-ray Oscillograph," V. Hey, X. Zayents, 10 pp

"Jour Physics USSR" Vol XI, No 2

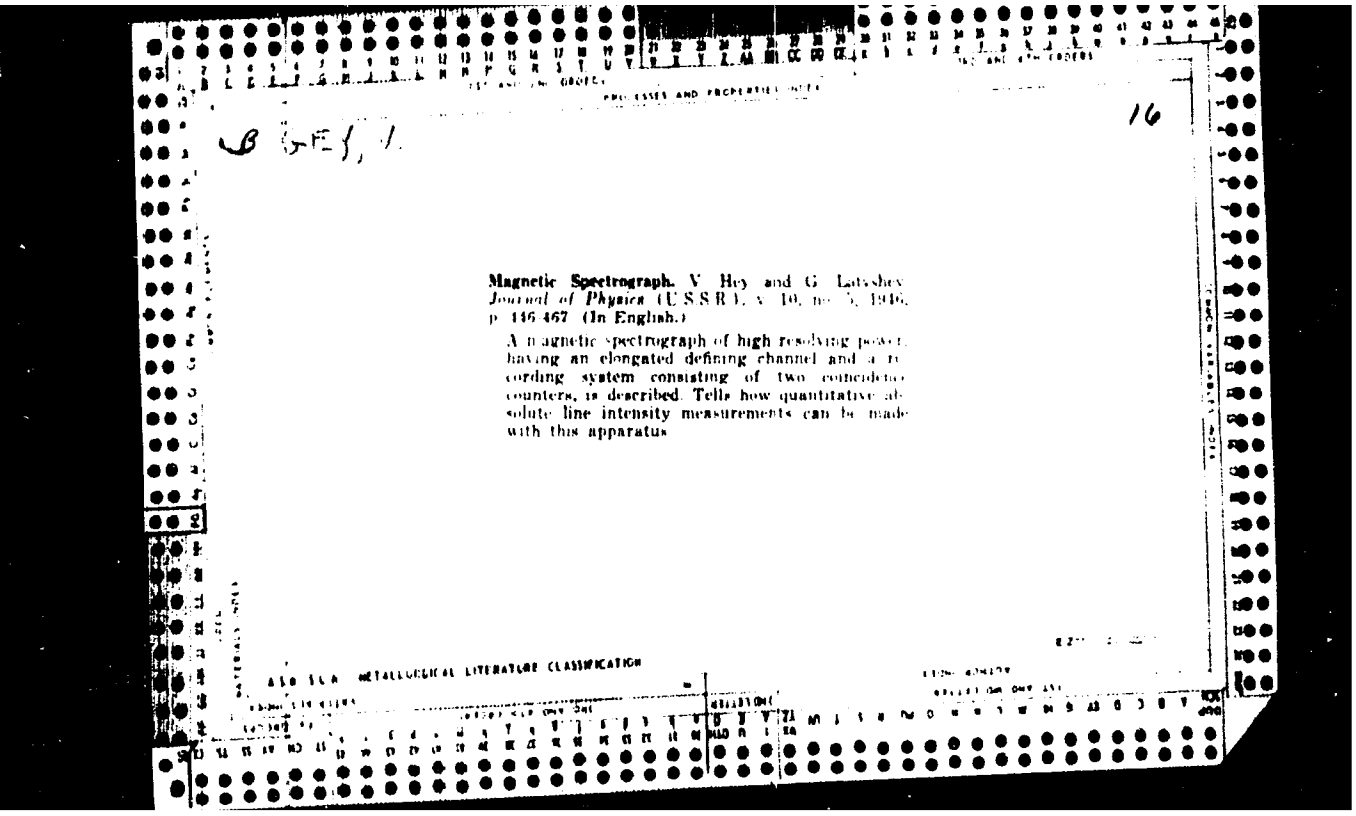
Capacity measurements of a cylindrical condenser with an impulse corona, carried out with the aid of a cathode-ray oscillograph. Studies of the relation between capacity and voltage, the influence of the wave-front steepness on voltage, establishment of the time lag of the positive corona, and curves representing the variation of the capacity as a function of the voltage.

13T80

GEY, V.V.; MAYTSITS, S.L.

Investigation of impulse corona by means of a cathode ray oscillograph. Zhur.eksp. i teor.fiz. 17 no.5:437-449 '47. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. M.I.Kalinina.
(Electric discharges) (Cathode ray oscillograph)



16

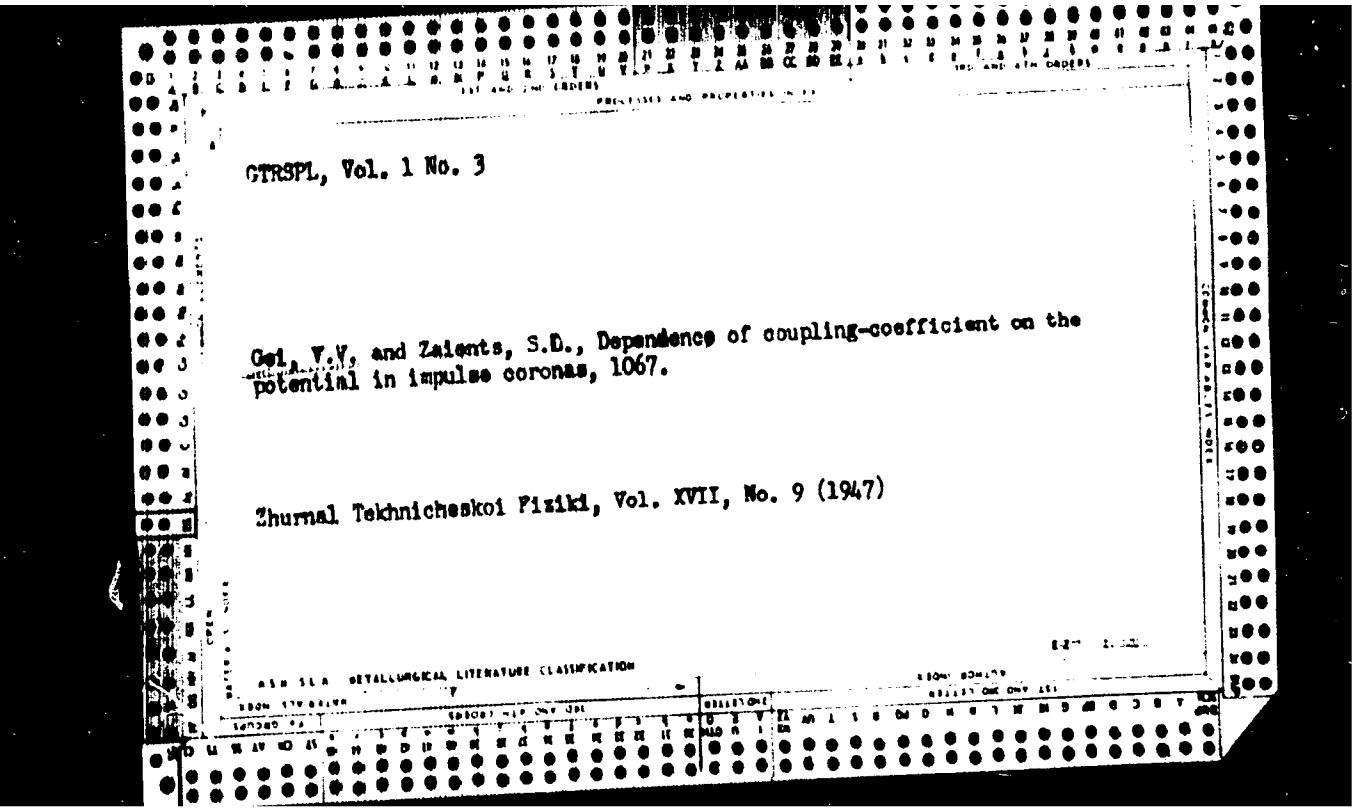
Magnetic Spectrograph. V. Hey and G. Latyshev. *Journal of Physics* (U.S.S.R.), v. 10, no. 5, 1946, p. 446-467. (In English.)

A magnetic spectrograph of high resolving power, having an elongated defining channel and a recording system consisting of two coincidence counters, is described. Tells how quantitative absolute line intensity measurements can be made with this apparatus.

GEY, V.V.; KAYYEMTS, S.L.

Time lag of the impulse corona. Zhur.eksp. i teor.fiz. 17 no.5:450-459 '47. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. M.I.Kalinina.
(Electric discharges)



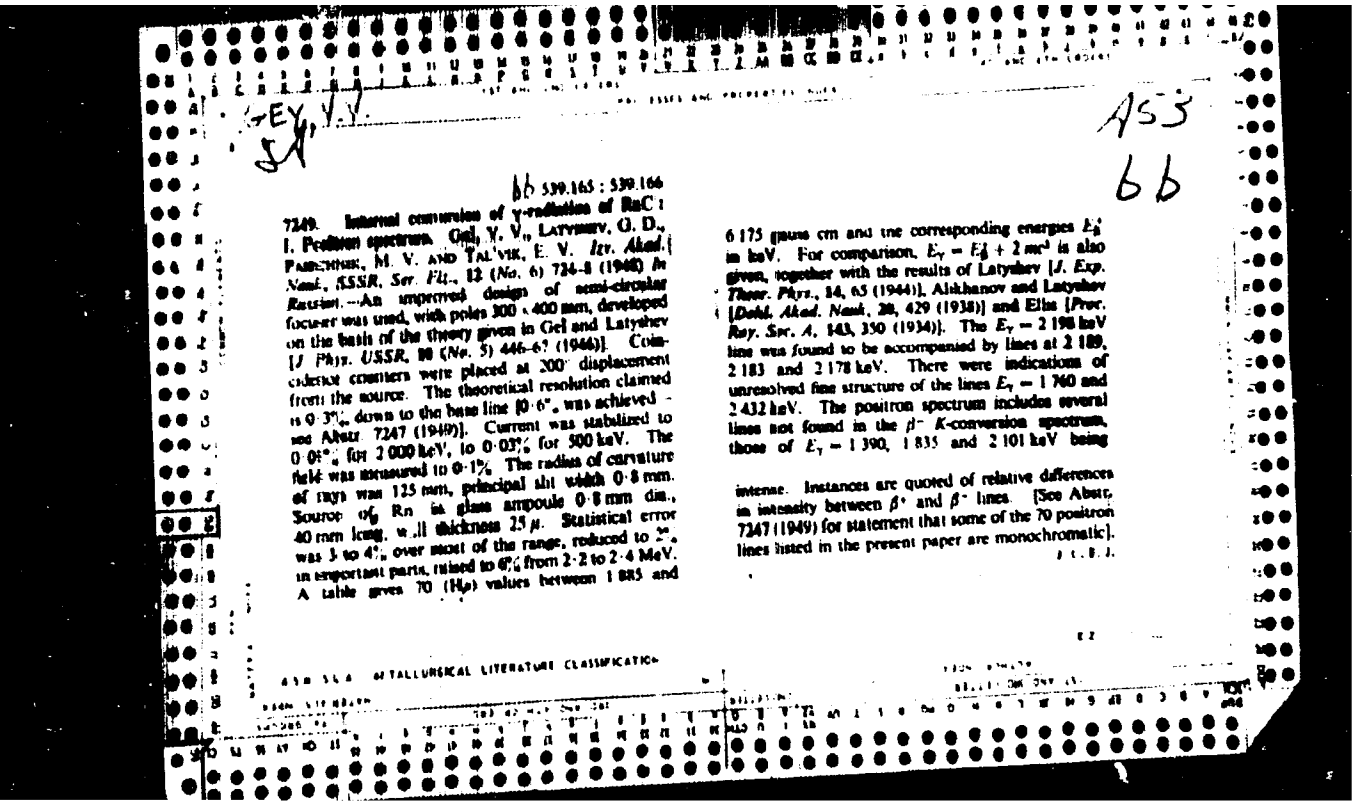
GTRSPL, Vol. 1 No. 3

Gel, V.V, and Zaients, S.D., Dependence of coupling-coefficient on the potential in impulse coronas, 1067.

Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoi Fiziki, Vol. XVII, No. 9 (1947)

GEY, V. V.

Impulse Corona. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1948.



GEY, V.Y.

AS3

66

66 539.165 : 539.166

7249. **Internal conversion of γ-radiation of RaC : I. Positron spectrum.** Gel', V. V., Latyshev, G. D., Parfentiev, M. V. and Tal'yzin, E. V. *Izv. Akad. Nauk, SSSR, Ser. Fiz.*, **12** (*No.* 6) 724-8 (1948) *In Russian.*—An improved design of semi-circular focuser was used, with poles 300 × 400 mm, developed on the basis of the theory given in Gel and Latyshev [*J. Phys. USSR*, **10** (*No.* 5) 446-67 (1946)]. Coincidence counters were placed at 200° displacement from the source. The theoretical resolution claimed is 0·3%, down to the base line β 0·6°, was achieved - see Abstr. 7247 (1949)]. Current was stabilized to 0·01% for 2 000 keV, to 0·03% for 500 keV. The field was measured to 0·1%. The radius of curvature of rays was 125 mm, principal slit width 0·8 mm. Source of Rn in glass ampoule 0·8 mm dia., 40 mm long, with thickness 25 μ. Statistical error was 3 to 4%, over most of the range, reduced to 2% in important parts, raised to 6% from 2·2 to 2·4 MeV. A table gives 70 ($H\rho$) values between 1 885 and 6 175 gauss cm and the corresponding energies E_β in keV. For comparison, $E_\gamma = E_\beta + 2mc^2$ is also given, together with the results of Latyshev [*J. Exp. Theor. Phys.*, **14**, 65 (1944)], Alikhanov and Latyshev [*Dokl. Akad. Nauk*, **20**, 429 (1938)] and Ellis [*Proc. Roy. Soc. A*, **143**, 350 (1934)]. The $E_\gamma = 2\,198$ keV line was found to be accompanied by lines at 2 189, 2 183 and 2 178 keV. There were indications of unresolved fine structure of the lines $E_\gamma = 1\,760$ and 2 432 keV. The positron spectrum includes several lines not found in the β^- *K*-conversion spectrum, those of $E_\gamma = 1\,390$, 1 835 and 2 101 keV being intense. Instances are quoted of relative differences in intensity between β^+ and β^- lines. [See Abstr. 7247 (1949) for statement that some of the 70 positron lines listed in the present paper are monochromatic]. J. C. B. J.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION